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**Juristat**

# Police resources in Canada, 2016

by Jacob Greenland and Sarah Alam
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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. not available for any reference period
.. not available for a specific reference period
... not applicable
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
$0^s$ value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
$^p$ preliminary
$^r$ revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
$^E$ use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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# Police resources in Canada, 2016: Highlights

- There were 68,773 police officers in Canada on May 15, 2016. This represents a rate of police strength of 190 officers per 100,000 population and a decline of 1% from the previous year. This marks the fifth consecutive year of decline in the rate of police strength.
- The 28,422 civilians employed by police services across Canada on May 15, 2016 represented 29% of all police personnel. Civilian personnel as a proportion of all personnel employed by police services has consistently and gradually increased since the 1960s. Growth has been seen predominantly in the management and professional categories which includes managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel.
- On May 15, 2016, women accounted for over 21% of all sworn officers. Women continued to be increasingly represented in the higher ranks of police services. They represented 13% of senior officers in 2016—the highest proportion ever recorded—compared with 6% in 2006 and less than 1% in 1986.
- The proportion of police officers aged 40 years and older has grown from 50% in 2012 to 55% in 2016.
- In 2015/2016, there were 2,630 police hired by police services in Canada. The majority (86%) were recruit graduates, up from 80% in the previous year.
- Police reported that 2,652 officers departed their service in 2015/2016, with 69% leaving for retirement and the remaining 31% leaving for other reasons such as a job with another service, a career change, or other reasons. In 2015/2016, 10% of officers in Canada were eligible to retire but did not.
- Year-end operating expenditures for police services in Canada in 2015/2016 totaled $14.2 billion in current dollars. Accounting for inflation, total operating expenditures rose by 1% from the previous year. Police spending increased annually from 1997/1998 to 2010/2011, but has since varied by less than 1% other than somewhat larger increases in 2012/2013 and 2015/2016.
- When accounting for population and inflation, policing operational costs in 2015/2016 amounted to $313 per capita, almost unchanged from $312 per capita in 2014/2015.

# Police resources in Canada, 2016

by Jacob Greenland and Sarah Alam

The changing nature of society, the economy, and technology has created new challenges for police services as they adapt their responsibilities in crime prevention, law enforcement, public assistance and maintenance of public order.

The economics of policing and community safety have been at the forefront of these discussions with a focus on the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of policing practices, training, and education as societal and technological changes unfold (Griffiths et al. 2006). It is argued that it is no longer sufficient to simply compare the crime rate with police expenditures or the number of officers in order to evaluate the effectiveness of policing as police responsibilities have broadened beyond responding to traditional crime. These responsibilities include, for example, the complexities of and costs of investigating cybercrime; calls for service to respond to non-criminal matters; missing persons; and traffic safety. Some studies estimate that up to 80% of calls for service are not related to any criminal offence and that initiatives such as proactive and community policing, alongside administrative tasks can occupy around half of an officer's time (Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police 2015; Waterloo Regional Police Service 2011).

To better inform discussions about the economics of policing and community safety, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is examining ways to capture new data from police services that would permit a better understanding of crime complexity, responses to calls for service, policing cost-drivers and changing human resource structures within police services. This *Juristat* article presents the most recent data from the Police Administration Survey. These data include the number of police officers and civilian personnel, as well as demographic and financial data at the national, provincial and territorial, and municipal levels. In certain sections, data are presented according to the different types of police services.

## The rate of police strength down slightly from 2015

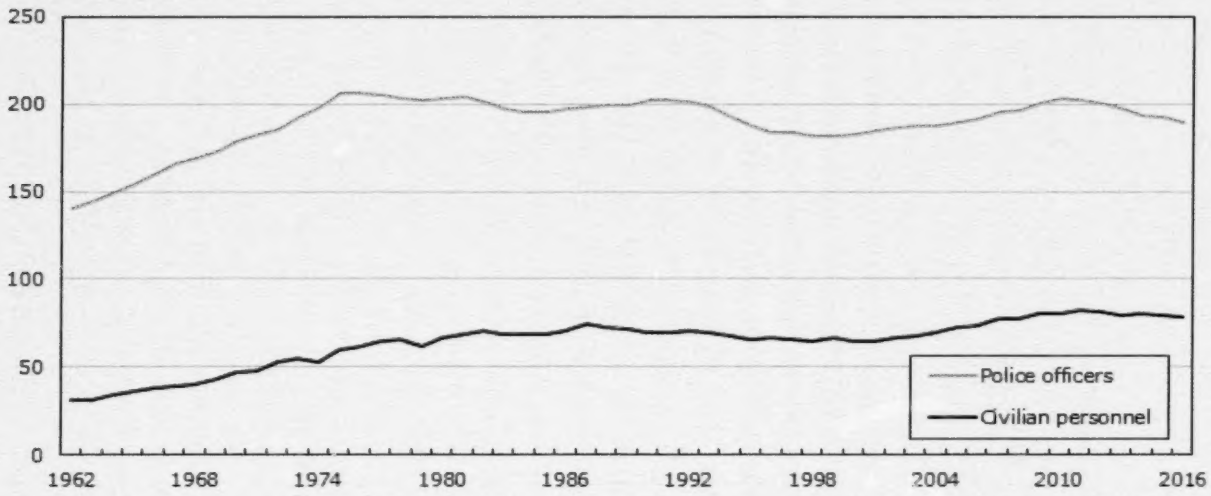
On May 15, 2016, there were 68,773 police officers in Canada (Chart 1). This represents a rate of police strength of 190 officers per 100,000 population[1] and a decline of 1% from the previous year.[2] This marks the fifth[3] consecutive year of decline in the rate of police strength and the lowest rate since 2005 (Table 1).

Among Canada's provinces, the rate of police strength varied from 153 officers per 100,000 population in Prince Edward Island, to 200 officers per 100,000 population in Saskatchewan (Chart 2). In 2016, the provincial and territorial rate, which excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) headquarters and Training Academy, was 187 officers per 100,000 population. The rate of police strength in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta, and British Columbia was lower than the provincial and territorial rate (Table 2).

Across the country in 2016 there were 50 stand-alone municipal police services which served a population greater than 100,000. Of these services, 17 saw an increase in their rate of police strength, 24 saw a decrease in strength, while 9 reported no notable change from 2015 to 2016. The largest increases in police strength were seen in the municipalities of Coquitlam, British Columbia (+15%), Surrey, British Columbia (+13%), and Terrebonne, Quebec (+9%). Among the 50 municipal services, the municipality of Delta, located in British Columbia, reported the largest decrease in rate of strength, declining 13% to a rate of 143 per 100,000 population (Table 3).

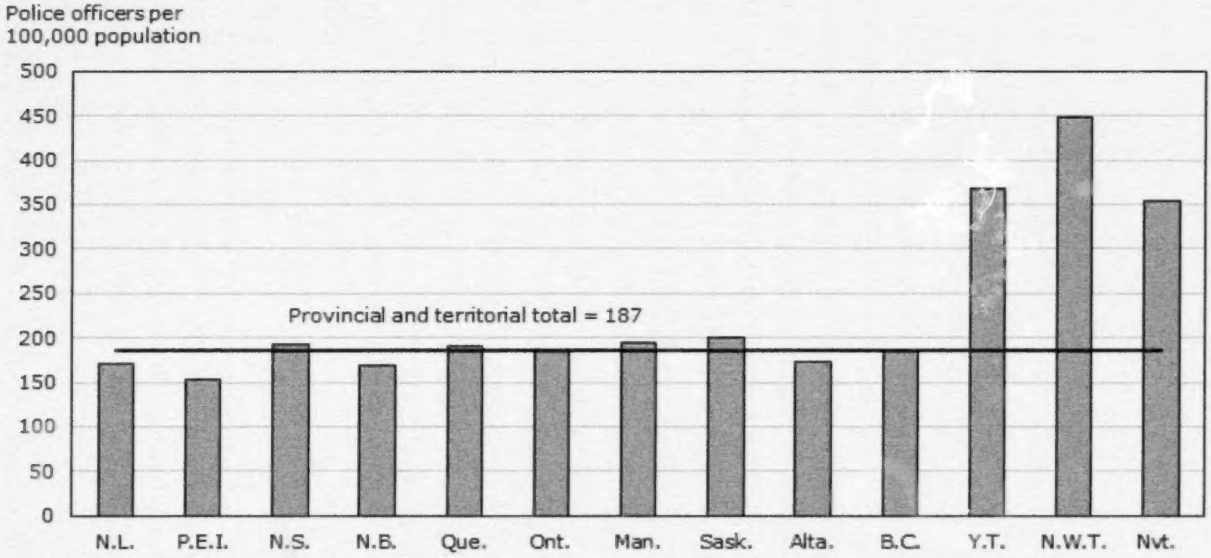
Among the 50 municipal police services, the highest rates of police strength were reported by Victoria, British Columbia (236 per 100,000 population), Montréal, Quebec (229), and Halifax, Nova Scotia (219). For the second consecutive year, the lowest rates of strength were observed in British Columbia's municipality of Richmond (97 per 100,000 population), and in Richelieu Saint-Laurent (105 per 100,000 population) and Lévis (106 per 100,000 population) which are both located in Quebec.

**Chart 1**
**Number of police officers and civilian personnel per 100,000 population, Canada, 1962 to 2016**




**Note:** Police officers represent the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). Civilian personnel include permanent civilian staff on the police service's payroll, employed in permanent positions such as clerks, dispatchers, managers, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards and by-law enforcement officers. Populations are based on July 1st 2016 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 254-0002).
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

**Chart 2**
**Rate of police strength, by province and territory, 2016**




**Note:** The provincial and territorial total exdudes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy. Populations are based on July 1st 2016 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 254-0002).
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Text box 1
## Types of police services in Canada

Policing in Canada is administered on 3 levels: municipal, provincial, and federal services. In 2016, at the municipal level, there were 144 stand-alone police services and 36 First Nations self-administered services. Self-administered First Nations services are created under agreements with the federal, provincial, and territorial governments along with the communities looking to administer their own police service, under a cost-sharing agreement between the federal government (52%) and provincial/territorial governments (48%) (Kiedrowski et al. 2016). The communities are responsible for governing the police service through a police board, band council, or other authority (Lithopoulos and Ruddell 2013).

The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary provides policing services to St. John's, Corner Brook and Labrador West. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police provides provincial, municipal and First Nation policing to the remainder of the province, in addition to their federal policing role.

The other two provincial services—Ontario Provincial Police and Sûreté du Québec—are responsible for serving communities in those provinces without stand-alone municipal forces. They are also responsible for provincial highways and other areas under provincial jurisdiction. Provinces without a provincial service have these duties provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is also responsible for all federal policing matters such as serious and organized crime and financial crime, as well as specialized policing services such as the Canadian Firearms Program and the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre.

## The proportion of managers and professionals employed by police services continues to increase

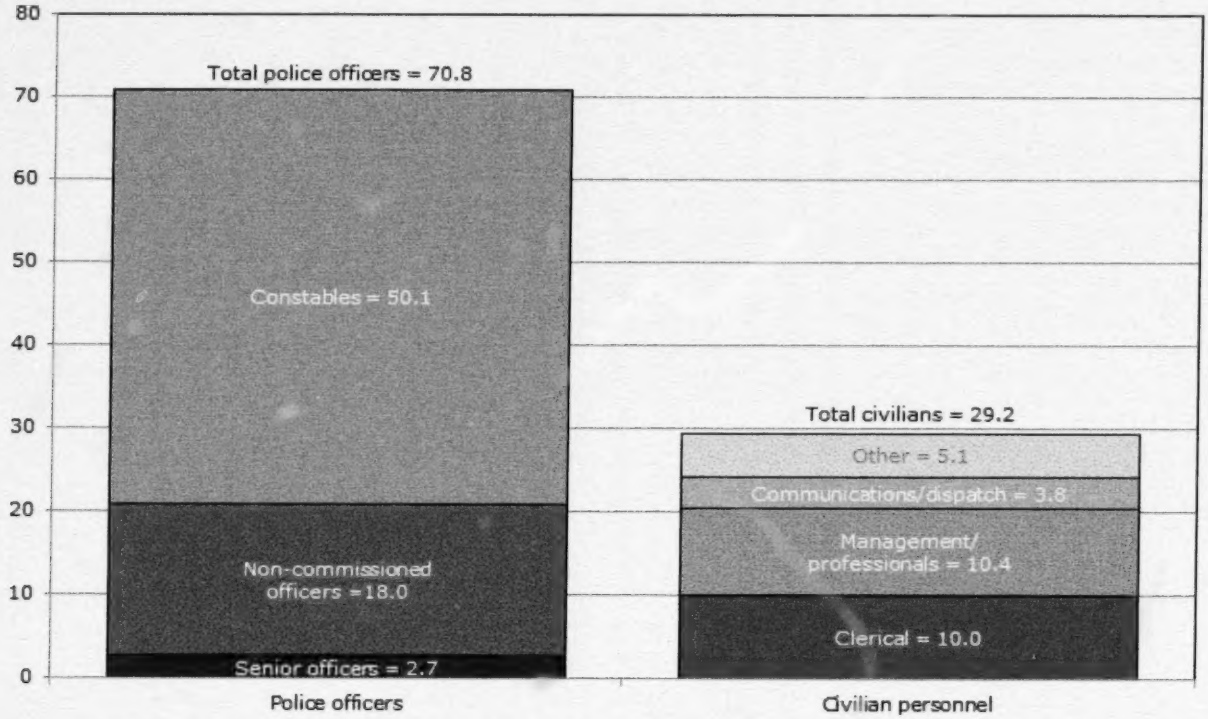
Police services are increasingly made up of civilian members such as clerks, communications staff, and managers and professionals. This increase in civilian membership is referred to as civilianization. Civilianization is "the practice of assigning non-sworn employees to conduct police work that does not require the authority, special training, or credibility of a sworn police officer" (Griffiths et al. 2006). It has been argued that through redistributing duties to civilian members, effectiveness and economic efficiency may be increased (Griffiths et al. 2014). At the same time, caution has been expressed that civilianization be implemented in a way that is mindful of the duties that require sworn officers and that ensures that the police service and the work environment benefit (Morrell 2014; Peak 2010).

On May 15, 2016, police services employed 28,422 civilians, 51 more than the previous year. The number of civilian personnel as a proportion of all personnel employed by police services has gradually increased since data were first collected in 1962. At that time, civilian personnel accounted for 18% of personnel employed by police services, compared with 29% in 2016 (Chart 3). Civilian personnel can be categorized as clerical staff, management and professional staff, communications and dispatch staff, and other civilian staff, which include security officers, cadets, special constables, and school crossing guards. Among these four categories, growth has been seen predominantly in the category of managers and professionals, which accounted for 10% of all police personnel in 2016, compared with 4% in 1996 (Chart 4). The management and professional category includes managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel.

In 2016, 35% of the RCMP personnel were civilian, the largest proportion among the different types of police services. Civilians also made up a notable proportion of large and small municipal police services (28% and 29%, respectively). Just under one quarter of police personnel in each of the three provincial services were civilian (23% each). First Nations[4] police services constituted 21% civilian employees.

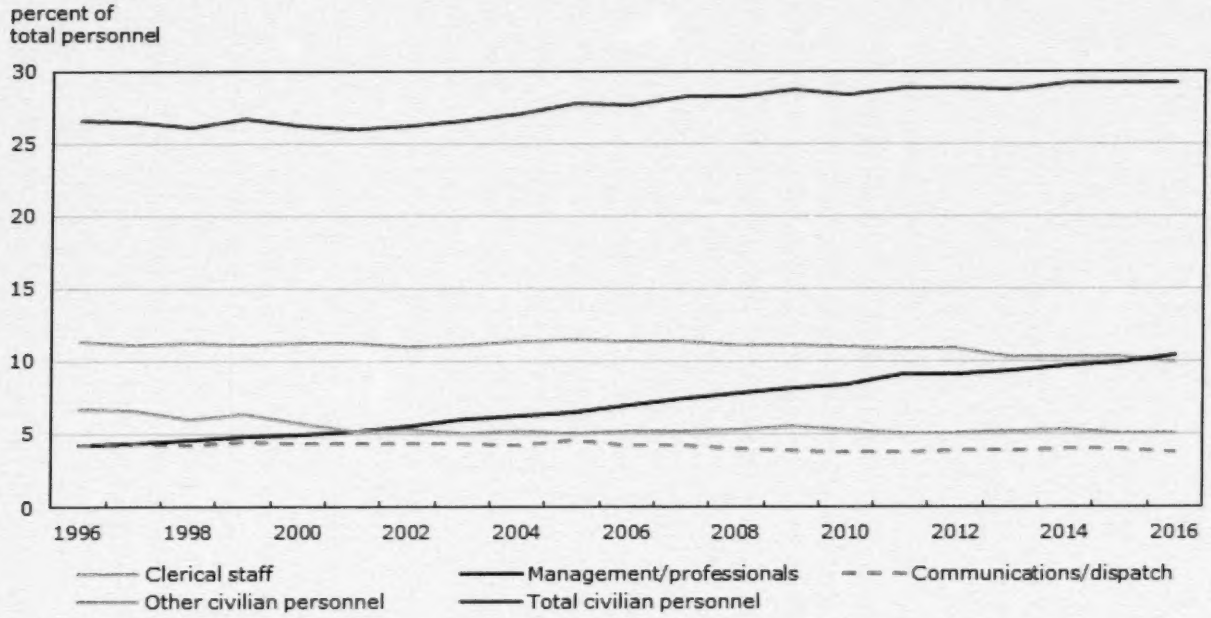
**Chart 3**
**Composition of police services, by rank and category, Canada, 2016**

percent of all personnel




**Note:** Police officers represent the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). Civilian personnel include permanent civilian staff on the police service's payroll. Clerical staff include all civilian personnel who perform clerical support, secretarial or reception duties. Management/Professionals include managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel. Communications/dispatch includes all civilian dispatchers, telephone switchboard operators, call evaluators and complaint takers. Other civilian staff include security officers, cadets, special constables, and school crossing guards. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

**Chart 4**
**Civilian personnel as a proportion of total personnel, by category, Canada, 1996 to 2016**



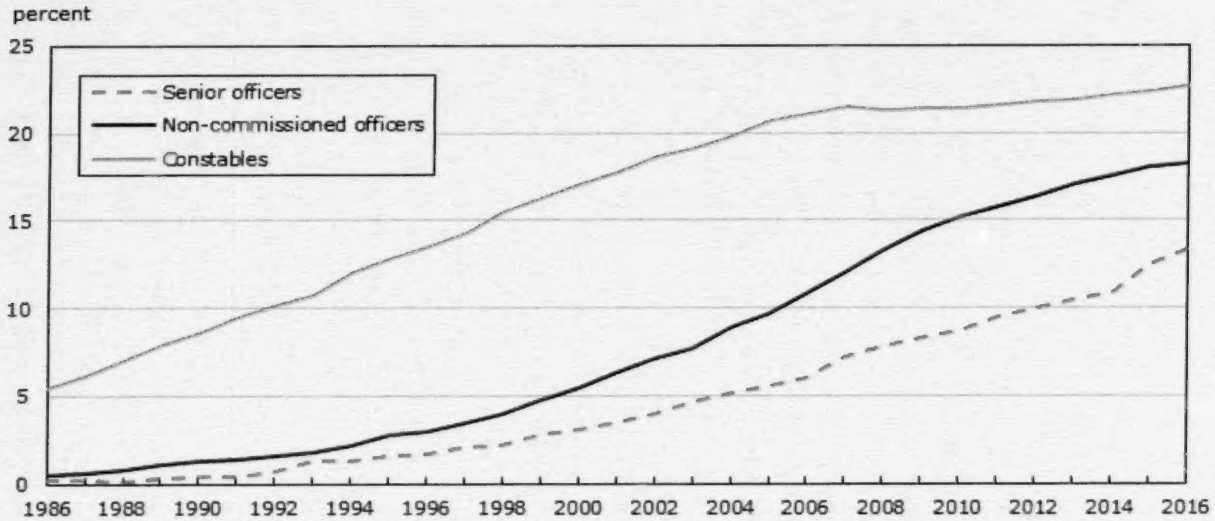

**Note:** Clerical staff include all civilian personnel who perform clerical support, secretarial or reception duties. Management/professionals include managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel. Communications/dispatch includes all civilian dispatchers, telephone switchboard operators, call evaluators and complaint takers. Other civilian staff include security officers, cadets, special constables, and school crossing guards. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Proportion of female police officers continues to increase

On May 15, 2016, there were 14,545 female police officers, accounting for over 21% of all sworn officers, compared with just under 4% in 1986. Since collection began in 1986, the proportion of sworn officers who are female has grown annually (Chart 5).

Although women account for a smaller proportion of senior and non-commissioned officers when compared with constables, their presence in the higher ranks continues to increase. In 2016, 13% of senior officers were women, compared with 6% in 2006 and less than 1% in 1986. Among non-commissioned officers in 2016, 18% were women, compared with 11% in 2006 and less than 1% in 1986.

**Chart 5**
**Female officers as a percentage of total police officers, by rank, Canada, 1986 to 2016**




**Note:** Non-commissioned officers include personnel between the rank of constable and lieutenant, such as staff-sergeants, sergeants, detective-sergeants, corporals and all equivalent ranks. Senior officers includes personnel who have obtained senior officer status, normally at the rank of lieutenant or higher, such as chiefs, deputy chiefs, staff superintendents, superintendents, staff inspectors, inspectors, lieutenants, and other equivalent ranks. Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 254-0005).
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Overall proportion of officers aged 40 years and older has grown

In 2012, the Police Administration Survey began collecting additional information on the socio-demographic characteristics of police officers to inform human resources planning. Based on these additional data, officers aged 40 to 44 years continue to account for the largest proportion of sworn officers of any five-year age group, representing 19% to 20% of officers annually since 2012 (Chart 6).

Overall, the proportion of officers aged 40 years and older has grown since 2012, when data were first collected. That year, they accounted for 50% of all officers. In 2016, the proportion grew to 55%.

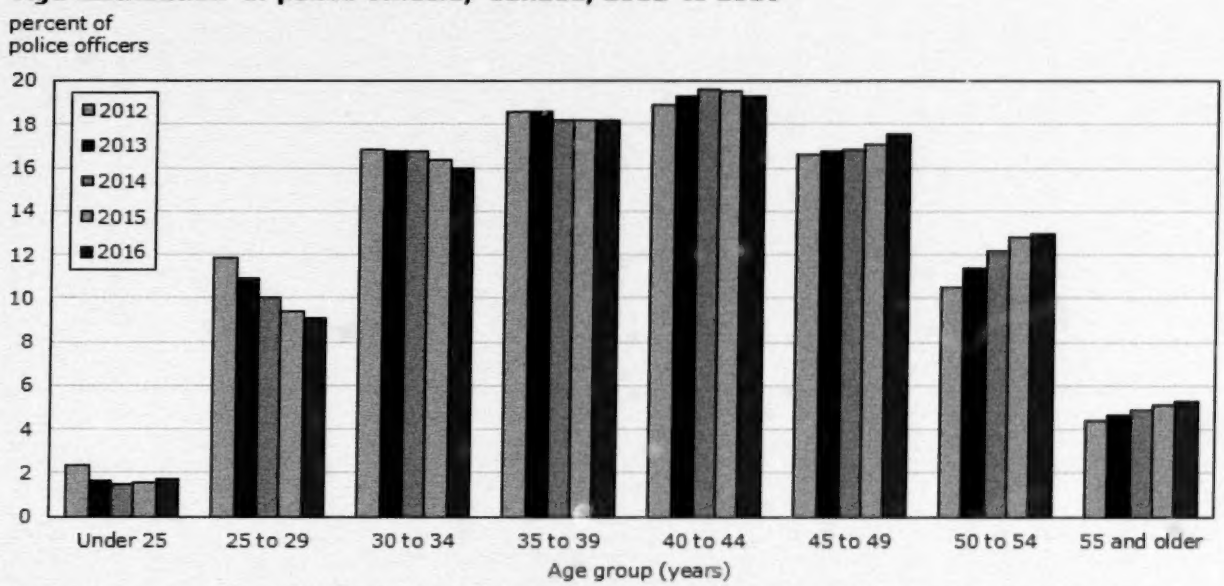
The age profile among the different types of police services varies. For instance, among the RCMP, the Sûreté du Québec (SQ), small and large municipal police services, those aged 40 years and older accounted for 50% to 55% of officers in 2016, and the proportion has been growing since 2012 (Chart 7).

The Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), on the other hand, presents a much older profile compared with all other types of police services. In 2016, 68% of the OPP's sworn officers were aged 40 years or older, and this proportion has grown since 2012 when it was reported at 60%.

While showing an increase since 2012, First Nations[5] police services also reported that 44% of their sworn police officers were aged 40 years and older. Prior to 2016, First Nations police services reported having a younger police service than all other types of services.

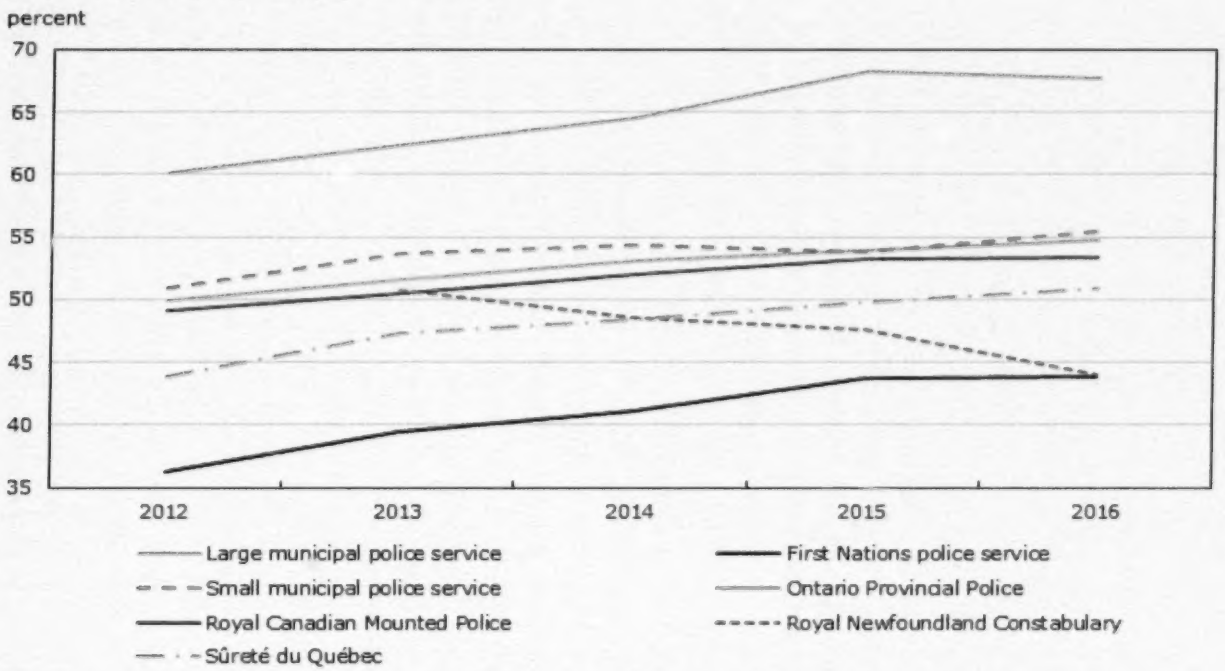
In contrast, those aged 40 and older account for a smaller proportion of officers within the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC), and this proportion has decreased over time. In 2016, 44% of officers within the RNC were 40 years of age or older, compared with 51% in 2013 (the first year age related data were reported from the RNC).

**Chart 6**
**Age distribution of police officers, Canada, 2012 to 2016**




**Note:** Information on age of police officers is available for 99% of police officers employed by police services across Canada. Where age information is not available for police officers, they are excluded from percentage calculations.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey Supplemental questionnaire.

**Chart 7**
**Proportion of police officers 40 years of age and older, by type of police service, Canada, 2012 to 2016**




**Note:** Information on age of police officers is available for 99% of police officers employed by police services across Canada. Where age information is not available for police officers, they are excluded from percentage calculations. 'Large municipal police service' refers to services serving a population of greater than or equal to 90,000 for the 2015 year. 'Small municipal police service' refers to services serving a population of less than 90,000 for the 2015 year. Data for the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary is unavailable for 2012. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2015 and are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2016 are not yet available.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey Supplemental questionnaire.

## Recruits comprise increased proportion of hiring

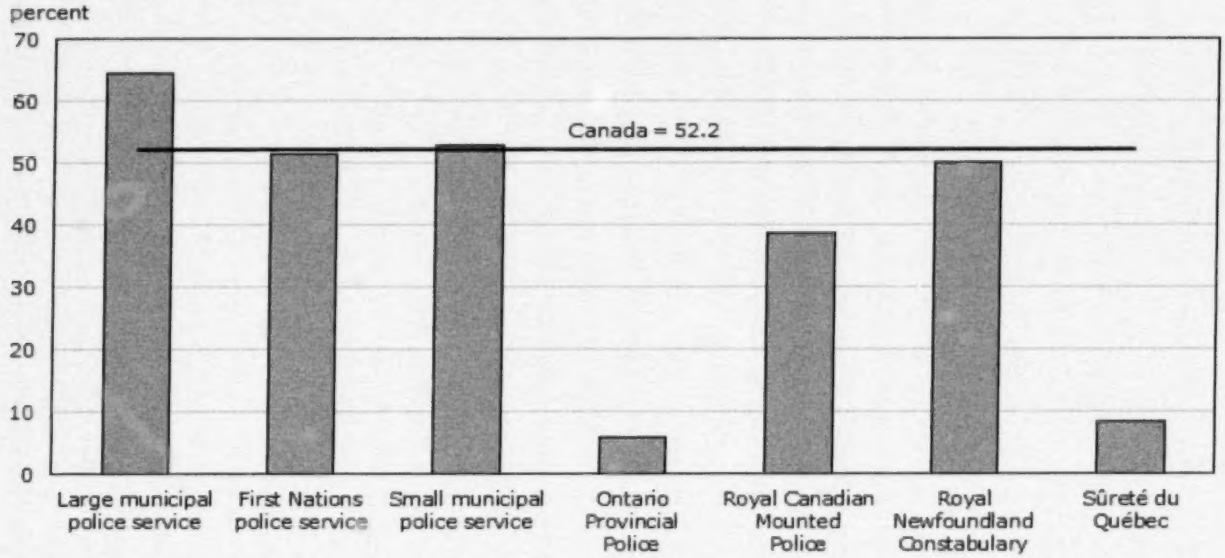
In 2015/2016, there were 2,630 police officers hired by police services in Canada. The majority (86%) were recruit graduates, up from 80% in the previous year. The remaining 14% of hires were experienced officers. To be considered a recruit graduate, an individual must have successfully completed a training program where they achieved the status of fully sworn officer in the previous calendar or fiscal year (Table 4).

When looking at the number of experienced officers hired nationally, just over half (52%) were individuals with less than 5 years of service. Contrary to the national trend, this was true for 6% of experienced officers hired by the OPP and 8% by the SQ (Chart 8).

With the financial and personnel investments associated with training police officers, officer retention is an emerging area of research. Some research suggests that turnover can lead to disruption in the workplace, can have a negative impact on police work and crime control, and may hinder the development of leadership within the ranks (Scheer 2014). Police reported that 2,652 officers departed their service in 2015/2016, with 69% leaving for retirement and the other 31% leaving for other reasons such as a job with another police service, a career change, or other reasons (Table 4).

In 2015/2016, 10% of officers in Canada were eligible to retire but did not. Across the jurisdictions, the proportion of officers eligible to retire ranged from 7% in Ontario and Alberta to 18% in Prince Edward Island, 19% in Manitoba and 20% in Newfoundland and Labrador (Table 4).

**Chart 8**
**Proportion of experienced police officers hired with under 5 years of service, by type of police service, Canada, 2012 to 2016**




**Note:** Information on age of police officers is available for 99% of police officers employed by police services across Canada. Where age information is not available for police officers, they are excluded from percentage calculations. 'Large municipal police service' refers to services serving a population of greater than or equal to 90,000 for the 2015 year. 'Small municipal police service' refers to services serving a population of less than 90,000 for the 2015 year. Data for the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary is unavailable for 2012. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2015 and are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2016 are not yet available.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey Supplemental questionnaire.

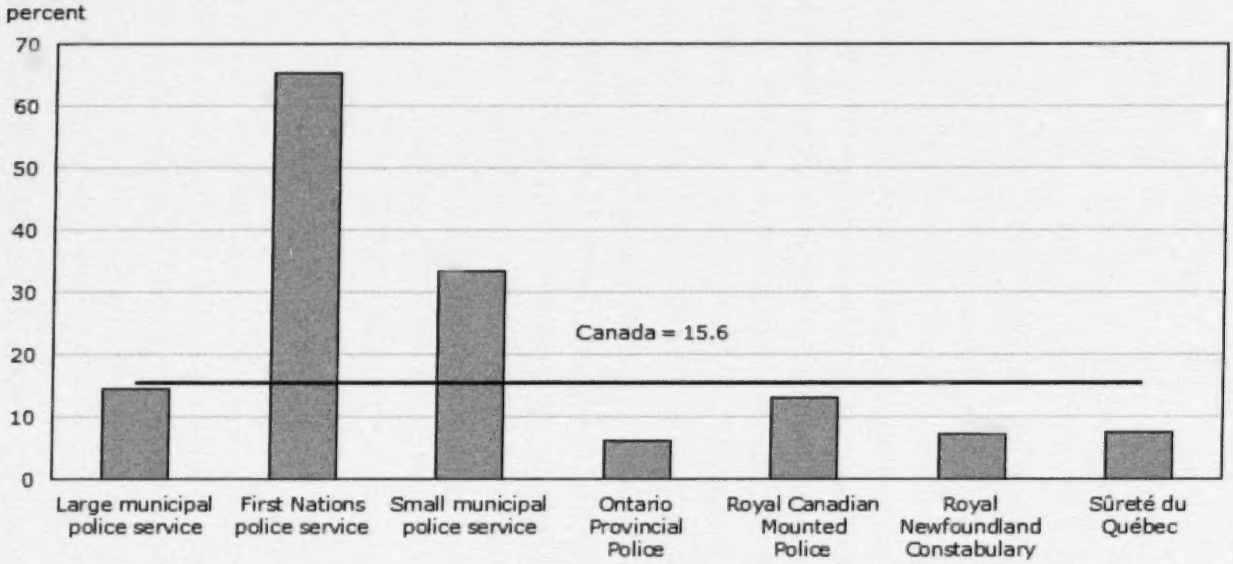
## Majority of officers who left First Nations police services have less than 10 years of service

Based on data covering the period from 2012 to 2016, 16% of all officers who departed their police service had less than 10 years of experience.

Of departures from small municipal police services, however, 33% had less than 10 years of service. Among First Nations[6] police services, 65% of all departures were officers with under 10 years of service. Of sworn officers leaving First Nations police services with less than 10 years' service, just over 50% had left for another service, while 49% left for other reasons.[7] Among officers who left the OPP, the RNC, and the SQ, much smaller proportions left after fewer than 10 years of service (Chart 9).

When looking at all departures, the provincial police services reported the largest proportions of officers leaving for retirement. From 2012 to 2016, 93% of officers who left the RNC retired. This was true for 88% of departures from the OPP and 86% from the SQ. Among municipal police services, 73% of officers left for retirement among large municipals, whereas this was true for 54% of departures from small municipal police services. Among the RCMP, 61% of officers left for retirement, and among First Nations police services,[8] 9% of officers left due to retirement.

**Chart 9**
**Proportion of police officers who departed their service with under 10 years of service, by type of police service, Canada, 2012 to 2016**




**Note:** Information on age of police officers is available for 99% of police officers employed by police services across Canada. Where age information is not available for police officers, they are excluded from percentage calculations. 'Large municipal police service' refers to services serving a population of greater than or equal to 90,000 for the 2015 year. 'Small municipal police service' refers to services serving a population of less than 90,000 for the 2015 year. Data for the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary is unavailable for 2012. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2015 and are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2016 are not yet available.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey Supplemental questionnaire.

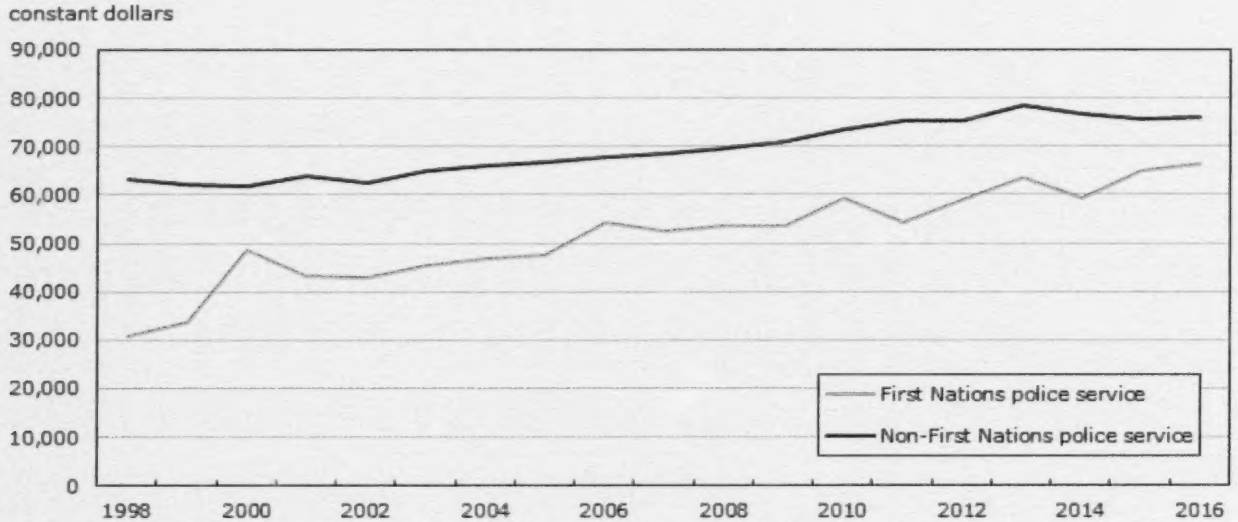
## Salaries among First Nations police services have been consistently lower compared with other services, but gap is narrowing

Overall, the average annual salary for police personnel in Canada in 2015/2016, including both officers and civilians, was $96,231.[9] When controlling for inflation, this amount has generally grown since 1998/1999, with a slight increase (+1%) from 2014/2015 to 2015/2016.

However, the average salaries reported by First Nations police services (when accounting for inflation) have been consistently lower than for other types of police services. In recent years, though, the gap has narrowed (Chart 10). In 2015/2016, the average salary in constant[10] dollars for personnel of First Nations police services was $66,536 compared with $76,024 for personnel of non-First Nations police services.

Average salaries[11, 12] are driven predominantly by the RCMP, the OPP and municipal police services serving a population greater than 90,000. According to inflation-adjusted ten year average salaries for the years 2006/2007 to 2015/2016, salaries for the RCMP were 43% higher than for First Nations police services, with OPP and large municipals salaries being 29% and 20% higher, respectively. This gap, however, has closed in recent years. In 2015/2016, the average salary of personnel in the RCMP was 16% higher compared with First Nations police services. For the OPP and large municipals, average salaries that year were 23% and 15% higher. Historically, while still lower, salaries among First Nations police services have been closer to those of the RNC and smaller municipals. According to ten year average salaries for the years 2006/2007 to 2015/2016, salaries for the RNC were 7% higher than for First Nations police services and salaries for smaller municipal police services were 12% higher.

**Chart 10**
**Average salary, total police personnel, constant dollars, Canada, 1998 to 2016**




**Note:** Current dollars express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Populations are based on July 1st 2016 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Operating expenditures $14.2 billion in 2015/2016

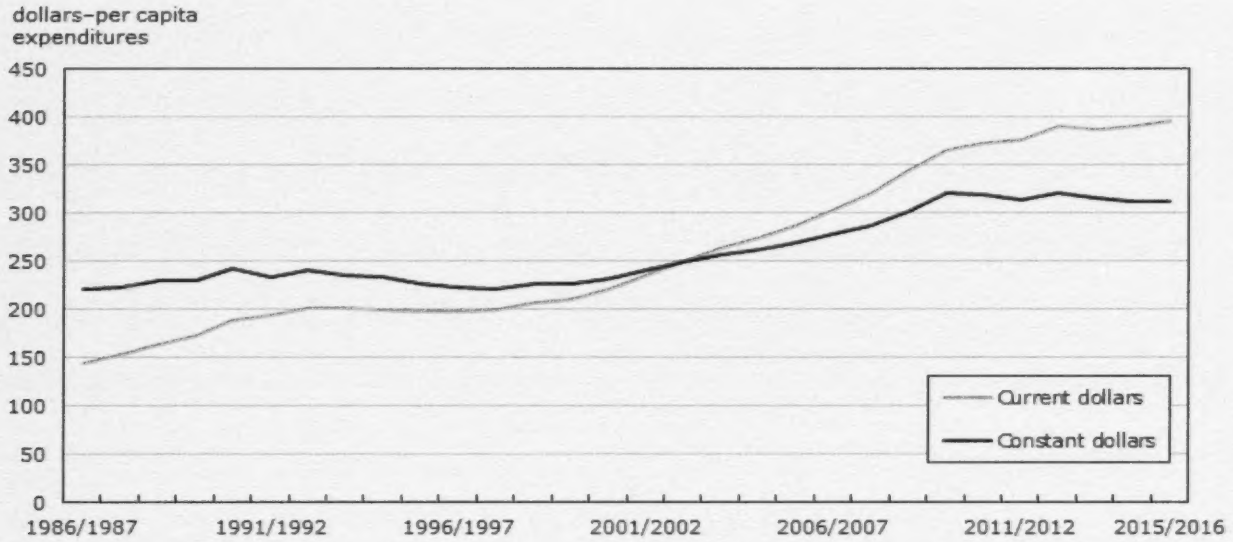
Total operating expenditures for all police services across Canada in 2015/2016 amounted to $14.2 billion in current dollars (Table 5). The total expenditures comprise salaries and wages (66%), benefits (15%), and other operating expenditures (19%).

Accounting for inflation,[13] total operating expenditures rose by 1% from the previous year, with the largest increases reported in Saskatchewan (+5%), Ontario (+3%), and Alberta (+3%). Saskatchewan and Alberta experienced increases in both their municipal policing and RCMP expenditures. Ontario reported a 3% increase in municipal expenditures, coupled with a 6% increase in provincial policing costs. Police spending increased annually from 1997/1998 to 2010/2011, but has since varied by less than 1% other than somewhat larger increases in 2012/2013 and 2015/2016 (Table 6, Chart 11).

On a per capita basis, using constant dollars,[14] policing expenditures amounted to a cost of $313 per person in 2015/2016. This was virtually unchanged[15] from 2014/2015 ($312 per capita), which followed two consecutive yearly declines. The per capita cost, however, was 16% higher than 2005/2006 (Chart 11).

With $4.5 billion reported in 2015/2016, the RCMP accounted for 32% of total police operating expenditures in the country. The total operating expenditures for the RCMP decreased by 1% from the previous year. The RCMP expenditures are accounted in three categories: contract policing (56%); federal and international policing (18%); and operational support and services (25%) (Table 5).

**Chart 11**
**Police expenditures per capita, current dollars and constant dollars, Canada, 1986/1987 to 2015/2016**




**Note:** Current dollars express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Populations are based on July 1st 2016 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Survey description

The Police Administration Survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal police services in Canada. The following security agencies are excluded from the survey: the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, railway and military police, and government departments enforcing specific statutes in the areas of income tax, customs and excise, immigration, fisheries and wildlife. Additionally, private security services and private investigators are not included in the survey.

Data presented in this report represent police personnel as of May 15, 2016 and year-end operating expenditures for the 2015 calendar year or the 2015/2016 fiscal year. Police officers include the actual number of permanent sworn police officers available for active duty as of May 15, 2016. Part-time personnel are converted to a full-time equivalent. Police expenditures represent actual operating expenditures and include salaries and wages, benefits, and other operating expenses such as accommodation costs, fuel, and maintenance. Expenditure data represent gross expenditure, and does not include capital expenditures, funding from external sources, or cost recovery dollars.

Since 2012, the Police Administration Survey has included a Supplemental questionnaire which captures detailed information on hires, departures, eligibility to retire, years of service, age, education, visible minority status, and language. Due to data quality issues, some of this information is not published.

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## Notes

1. Includes Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters and Training Academy.

2. Throughout this article, percent changes are based on unrounded rates.

3. For the purposes of analysis in this report, a change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.

4. Includes only those services with a defined self-administered agreement.

5. Includes only those services with a defined self-administered agreement.

6. Includes only those services with a defined self-administered agreement.

7. The Ontario Provincial Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and Sûreté du Québec are unable to report the number of officers who were hired by another police service upon departure. As such, these counts are reported in departures for "other reasons".

8. Includes only those services with a defined self-administered agreement.

9. This amount is in current dollars. Current dollars express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs.

10. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100).

11. Larger police services are likely to have higher salaries because of specialized policing services, information technology requirements, and administration functions.

12. Average salary comparisons do not take into account differences in cost of living among the locations of the police services.

13. Year-over-year comparisons of total operating expenditures are made using constant dollars. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100).

14. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100).

15. For the purposes of analysis in this report, a change is considered stable if it rounds to 0%.

## Detailed data tables

### Table 1
### Trends in police personnel, Canada, 1962 to 2016

| | Police officers[1] | | | Civilian personnel[2] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Total | Officers per 100,000 population | Percentage change in rate[3] | Total | Per 100,000 population | Percentage change in rate[3] | Total personnel | Police officers as a proportion of total personnel | Civilian personnel as a proportion of total personnel | Police to civilians |
| | number | rate[4] | percent | number | rate[4] | percent | number | percent | percent | ratio |
| 1962 | 26,129 | 140.6 | ... | 5,699 | 30.7 | ... | 31,828 | 82.1 | 17.9 | 4.6 |
| 1963 | 27,333 | 144.4 | 2.7 | 5,935 | 31.4 | 2.3 | 33,268 | 82.2 | 17.8 | 4.6 |
| 1964 | 28,823 | 149.4 | 3.5 | 6,655 | 34.5 | 9.9 | 35,478 | 81.2 | 18.8 | 4.3 |
| 1965 | 30,146 | 153.5 | 2.7 | 7,133 | 36.3 | 5.2 | 37,279 | 80.9 | 19.1 | 4.2 |
| 1966 | 32,086 | 160.3 | 4.4 | 7,583 | 37.9 | 4.4 | 39,669 | 80.9 | 19.1 | 4.2 |
| 1967 | 33,792 | 165.8 | 3.4 | 8,018 | 39.3 | 3.7 | 41,810 | 80.8 | 19.2 | 4.2 |
| 1968 | 34,887 | 168.5 | 1.6 | 8,351 | 40.3 | 2.5 | 43,238 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 4.2 |
| 1969 | 36,342 | 173.0 | 2.7 | 8,963 | 42.7 | 6.0 | 45,305 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 4.1 |
| 1970 | 37,949 | 178.2 | 3.0 | 9,936 | 46.7 | 9.4 | 47,885 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 3.8 |
| 1971 | 40,148 | 182.8 | 2.6 | 10,597 | 48.3 | 3.3 | 50,745 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 3.8 |
| 1972 | 41,214 | 185.5 | 1.5 | 11,762 | 52.9 | 9.7 | 52,976 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 3.5 |
| 1973 | 43,142 | 191.8 | 3.4 | 12,297 | 54.7 | 3.3 | 55,439 | 77.8 | 22.2 | 3.5 |
| 1974 | 45,276 | 198.5 | 3.5 | 12,085 | 53.0 | -3.1 | 57,361 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 3.7 |
| 1975 | 47,713 | 206.2 | 3.9 | 13,794 | 59.6 | 12.5 | 61,507 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 3.5 |
| 1976 | 48,213 | 205.6 | -0.3 | 14,377 | 61.3 | 2.9 | 62,590 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 3.4 |
| 1977 | 48,764 | 205.5 | 0.0 | 15,231 | 64.2 | 4.7 | 63,995 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 3.2 |
| 1978 | 48,705 | 203.2 | -1.1 | 15,749 | 65.7 | 2.4 | 64,454 | 75.6 | 24.4 | 3.1 |
| 1979 | 48,990 | 202.4 | -0.4 | 15,001 | 62.0 | -5.7 | 63,991 | 76.6 | 23.4 | 3.3 |
| 1980 | 49,841 | 203.3 | 0.4 | 16,410 | 66.9 | 8.0 | 66,251 | 75.2 | 24.8 | 3.0 |
| 1981 | 50,563 | 203.7 | 0.2 | 16,999 | 68.5 | 2.3 | 67,562 | 74.8 | 25.2 | 3.0 |
| 1982 | 50,539 | 201.2 | -1.2 | 17,738 | 70.6 | 3.1 | 68,277 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 2.8 |
| 1983 | 50,081 | 197.4 | -1.9 | 17,342 | 68.4 | -3.2 | 67,423 | 74.3 | 25.7 | 2.9 |
| 1984 | 50,010 | 195.3 | -1.1 | 17,503 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 67,513 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 2.9 |
| 1985 | 50,351 | 194.8 | -0.2 | 17,702 | 68.5 | 0.2 | 68,053 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 2.8 |
| 1986 | 51,425 | 197.0 | 1.1 | 18,273 | 70.0 | 2.2 | 69,698 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 2.8 |
| 1987 | 52,510 | 198.5 | 0.8 | 19,558 | 73.9 | 5.6 | 72,068 | 72.9 | 27.1 | 2.7 |
| 1988 | 53,312 | 199.0 | 0.2 | 19,407 | 72.4 | -2.1 | 72,719 | 73.3 | 26.7 | 2.7 |
| 1989 | 54,211 | 198.7 | -0.1 | 19,526 | 71.6 | -1.2 | 73,737 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 2.8 |
| 1990 | 56,034 | 202.3 | 1.8 | 19,259 | 69.5 | -2.8 | 75,293 | 74.4 | 25.6 | 2.9 |
| 1991 | 56,768 | 202.5 | 0.1 | 19,440 | 69.4 | -0.3 | 76,208 | 74.5 | 25.5 | 2.9 |
| 1992 | 56,992 | 200.9 | -0.8 | 20,059 | 70.7 | 2.0 | 77,051 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 2.8 |
| 1993 | 56,901 | 198.4 | -1.3 | 19,956 | 69.6 | -1.6 | 76,857 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 2.9 |
| 1994 | 55,859 | 192.6 | -2.9 | 19,492 | 67.2 | -3.4 | 75,351 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 2.9 |
| 1995 | 55,008 | 187.7 | -2.5 | 19,259 | 65.7 | -2.2 | 74,267 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 2.9 |
| 1996 | 54,323 | 183.5 | -2.3 | 19,603 | 66.2 | 0.7 | 73,926 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 2.8 |
| 1997 | 54,719 | 183.0 | -0.3 | 19,679 | 65.8 | -0.6 | 74,398 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 2.8 |
| 1998 | 54,763 | 181.6 | -0.7 | 19,383 | 64.3 | -2.3 | 74,146 | 73.9 | 26.1 | 2.8 |
| 1999 | 55,321 | 182.0 | 0.2 | 20,168 | 66.3 | 3.2 | 75,489 | 73.3 | 26.7 | 2.7 |
| 2000 | 55,954 | 182.3 | 0.2 | 19,907 | 64.9 | -2.2 | 75,861 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 2.8 |
| 2001 | 57,076 | 184.0 | 0.9 | 19,982 | 64.4 | -0.7 | 77,058 | 74.1 | 25.9 | 2.9 |
| 2002 | 58,422 | 186.3 | 1.3 | 20,732 | 66.1 | 2.6 | 79,154 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 2.8 |
| 2003 | 59,412 | 187.8 | 0.8 | 21,476 | 67.9 | 2.7 | 80,888 | 73.4 | 26.6 | 2.8 |
| 2004 | 59,800 | 187.2 | -0.3 | 22,212 | 69.5 | 2.5 | 82,012 | 72.9 | 27.1 | 2.7 |
| 2005 | 61,026 | 189.3 | 1.1 | 23,391 | 72.5 | 4.3 | 84,417 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 2.6 |
| 2006 | 62,461 | 191.8 | 1.3 | 23,911 | 73.4 | 1.2 | 86,372 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 2.6 |
| 2007 | 64,134 | 195.0 | 1.7 | 25,295 | 76.9 | 4.8 | 89,429 | 71.7 | 28.3 | 2.5 |
| 2008 | 65,283 | 196.4 | 0.7 | 25,630 | 77.1 | 0.2 | 90,913 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 2.5 |
| 2009 | 67,243 | 200.0 | 1.8 | 27,056 | 80.5 | 4.4 | 94,299 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 2.5 |
| 2010 | 69,068 | 203.1 | 1.6 | 27,357 | 80.4 | 0.0 | 96,425 | 71.6 | 28.4 | 2.5 |
| 2011 | 69,424 | 202.2 | -0.5 | 28,142 | 81.9 | 1.9 | 97,566 | 71.2 | 28.8 | 2.5 |
| 2012 | 69,505 | 200.0 | -1.1 | 28,202 | 81.2 | -1.0 | 97,707 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 2.5 |
| 2013 | 69,250 | 197.0 | -1.5 | 27,870 | 79.3 | -2.3 | 97,120 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 2.5 |
| 2014 | 68,806 | 193.6 | -1.7 | 28,424 | 80.0 | 0.9 | 97,230 | 70.8 | 29.2 | 2.4 |
| 2015[r] | 68,771 | 191.8 | -0.9 | 28,371 | 79.1 | -1.0 | 97,142 | 70.8 | 29.2 | 2.4 |
| 2016 | 68,773 | 189.5 | -1.2 | 28,232 | 77.8 | -1.7 | 97,005 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 2.4 |

... not applicable

[r] revised

1. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents). This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
2. Counts include civilians on the police service's payroll employed in permanent positions such as clerks, dispatchers, managers, cadets, special constables, security officers, school crossing guards and by-law enforcement officers. The Police Administration Survey only collects data on civilian employees paid for by the police service. Therefore, if civilian employees of a police service are paid for by the municipality, such as in the case of Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments and some police services, they are not captured by the survey.
3. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates.
4. Populations are based on July 1st 2016 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Note:** A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. Data on police strength pertain to the snapshot date (May 15, 2016 for the most recent data). Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 254-0002).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Table 2
## Police officers by level of policing, by province and territory, 2016

| Province and territory | 2016 population[1] | Municipal police services[2] | Provincial police services[3] | Royal Canadian Mounted Police | | Total police officers | Police officers per 100,000 population | Percent change in rate[6] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Contract policing[4] | Federal and other policing[5] | | | 2015 to 2016 | 2006 to 2016 |
| | number | | | | | | rate | percent | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 530,128 | ... | 409 | 409 | 92 | 910 | 172 | 2.1 | 9.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 148,649 | 97 | ... | 101 | 29 | 227 | 153 | -0.9 | -4.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 949,501 | 869 | ... | 789 | 164 | 1,822 | 192 | -2.4 | 8.0 |
| New Brunswick | 756,780 | 436 | ... | 695 | 154 | 1,285 | 170 | 0.2 | -1.9 |
| Quebec | 8,326,089 | 9,495 | 5,476 | ... | 898 | 15,869 | 191 | -1.7 | -3.7 |
| Ontario[7] | 13,982,984 | 18,440 | 6,097 | ... | 1,631 | 26,168 | 187 | -1.5 | -0.3 |
| Manitoba | 1,318,128 | 1,584 | ... | 797 | 177 | 2,558 | 194 | -3.3 | -0.7 |
| Saskatchewan[8] | 1,150,632 | 1,056 | ... | 1,018 | 230 | 2,304 | 200 | -0.8 | -2.1 |
| Alberta | 4,252,879 | 4,303 | ... | 2,640 | 369 | 7,312 | 172 | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| British Columbia | 4,751,612 | 2,532 | ... | 5,378 | 851 | 8,761 | 184 | -0.2 | 1.9 |
| Yukon[9] | 37,492 | ... | ... | 119 | 19 | 138 | 368 | 5.9 | 2.4 |
| Northwest Territories[9] | 44,469 | ... | ... | 178 | 21 | 199 | 448 | -1.5 | 13.0 |
| Nunavut[9] | 37,082 | ... | ... | 116 | 15 | 131 | 353 | -1.5 | -10.8 |
| **Provincial and territorial total[10]** | **36,286,425** | **38,812** | **11,982** | **12,240** | **4,650** | **67,684** | **187** | **-1.1** | **-0.2** |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,089 | 1,089 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Canada** | **36,286,425** | **38,812** | **11,982** | **12,240** | **5,739** | **68,773** | **190** | **-1.2** | **-1.2** |

... not applicable

1. Populations are based on July 1st 2016 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
2. Includes municipal stand-alone police services (i.e. Municipalities with a dedicated police service not contracted with a provincial police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Also includes First Nations police services that are not provided by provincial police services or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police).
3. Includes provincial police services providing policing services to municipalities, rural areas, and highways. Specifically, includes the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Sûreté du Québec in Quebec, and the Ontario Provincial Police in Ontario.
4. Includes provincial/territorial, municipal, and aboriginal contract policing. Contract policing refers to provincial and municipal policing services provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
5. Includes Federal policing and Departmental and Divisional Administration. Includes federal policing programs (general investigations, project based investigations, criminal intelligence, protective services, public engagement, and operations support).
6. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates.
7. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.
8. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
9. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are policed solely by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
10. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

**Note:** A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. Data on police strength pertain to the snapshot date (May 15, 2016 for the most recent data).
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Table 3
## Municipal police services serving a population of 100,000 or more, Canada, 2016

| Municipal police services[1] | 2015 population[2] | Police officers[3] | | | Hires[6] | Departures[6] | Net gain or loss: hirings and departures[6] | Police officers eligible to retire[6] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2016 number of police officers | 2016 police officers per 100,000 population[4] | Percentage change from previous year[5] | | | | |
| | number | | rate | percent | | number | | percent |
| Toronto, Ont. | 2,826,498 | 5,366 | 190 | -1.9 | 70 | 151 | -81 | 6.5 |
| Montréal, Que. | 1,999,795 | 4,583 | 229 | -1.9 | 234 | 249 | -15 | 16.3 |
| Peel Region (Mississauga/Brampton), Ont. | 1,373,033 | 1,967 | 143 | -0.7 | 90 | 71 | 19 | 4.1 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 1,293,023 | 2,172 | 168 | -1.1 | 90 | 50 | 40 | 0.0 |
| York Region (Markham/Vaughan), Ont. | 1,139,738 | 1,598 | 140 | 2.6 | 48 | 31 | 17 | 3.9 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 956,710 | 1,239 | 130 | -3.6 | 46 | 27 | 19 | 4.2 |
| Edmonton, Alta. | 950,421 | 1,739 | 183 | 2.2 | 115 | 77 | 38 | 7.5 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 718,357 | 1,416 | 197 | -1.7 | 2 | 48 | -46 | 25.4 |
| Durham Region (Oshawa/Whitby/Ajax), Ont. | 661,190 | 861 | 130 | -1.8 | 13 | 27 | -14 | 8.4 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 658,198 | 1,292 | 196 | -0.2 | 54 | 63 | -9 | 7.9 |
| Québec, Que. | 578,749 | 771 | 133 | 7.5 | 68 | 13 | 55 | 1.4 |
| Halton Region (Oakville/Burlington), Ont. | 559,213 | 690 | 123 | 0.9 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 2.6 |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 556,359 | 840 | 151 | -0.1 | 37 | 38 | -1 | 19.0 |
| Waterloo Region (Kitchener), Ont. | 542,511 | 767 | 141 | -0.7 | 23 | 25 | -2 | 0.9 |
| Surrey, B.C. | 505,359 | 730 | 144 | 12.6 | 119 | 9 | 110 | 6.0 |
| Niagara Region (St. Catharines), Ont. | 449,098 | 706 | 157 | -0.8 | 20 | 27 | -7 | 6.9 |
| Laval, Que. | 425,225 | 600 | 141 | 5.0 | 0 | 15 | -15 | 10.8 |
| Longueuil, Que. | 421,342 | 565 | 134 | -1.0 | 9 | 15 | -6 | 2.8 |
| London, Ont. | 391,925 | 582 | 148 | -2.5 | 9 | 18 | -9 | 4.1 |
| Gatineau, Que. | 278,780 | 395 | 142 | -1.0 | 8 | 10 | -2 | 3.8 |
| Saskatoon, Sask. | 258,068 | 453 | 176 | -0.9 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 10.2 |
| Burnaby, B.C. | 242,412 | 281 | 116 | -1.2 | 26 | 5 | 21 | 7.8 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 233,874 | 512 | 219 | 0.3 | 28 | 17 | 11 | 6.3 |
| Windsor, Ont. | 219,335 | 429 | 196 | -1.8 | 10 | 17 | -7 | 0.0 |
| Regina, Sask. | 219,279 | 393 | 179 | -0.1 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 2.5 |
| Richmond, B.C.[7] | 205,983 | 200 | 97 | 0.3 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 7.5 |
| St. John's, N.L. | 205,776 | 342 | 166 | 4.6 | 32 | 14 | 18 | 28.4 |
| Richelieu Saint-Laurent, Que. | 202,732 | 212 | 105 | 0.1 | 0 | 6 | -6 | 0.0 |
| Sherbrooke, Que. | 164,666 | 203 | 123 | -1.1 | 2 | 4 | -2 | 2.0 |
| Greater Sudbury, Ont. | 164,266 | 264 | 161 | 3.4 | 18 | 17 | 1 | 3.8 |
| Barrie, Ont. | 148,134 | 237 | 160 | -1.6 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 1.3 |
| Saguenay, Que. | 147,976 | 178 | 120 | 0.2 | 0 | 2 | -2 | 2.2 |
| Abbotsford, B.C. | 144,949 | 212 | 146 | -2.1 | 5 | 12 | -7 | 1.9 |
| Lévis, Que. | 144,040 | 153 | 106 | 2.0 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 13.1 |
| Terrebonne, Que. | 138,422 | 166 | 120 | 9.2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1.2 |
| Coquitlam, B.C. | 136,717 | 167 | 122 | 14.8 | 23 | 7 | 16 | 10.2 |
| Trois-Rivières, Que. | 135,374 | 157 | 116 | -2.3 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1.9 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 130,490 | 201 | 154 | 4.0 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2.5 |
| Guelph, Ont. | 130,440 | 193 | 148 | 0.2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10.9 |
| Kelowna, B.C. | 128,924 | 178 | 138 | 2.1 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 12.4 |
| Codiac Region (Moncton), N.B. | 117,287 | 147 | 125 | -2.3 | 1 | 9 | -8 | 21.8 |
| Thunder Bay, Ont. | 116,311 | 232 | 199 | 4.4 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5.2 |
| Saanich, B.C. | 115,609 | 158 | 137 | 0.3 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3.2 |
| Langley Township, B.C. | 112,909 | 139 | 123 | 6.5 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 7.9 |
| Delta, B.C. | 108,754 | 155 | 143 | -12.5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Chatham-Kent, Ont. | 105,322 | 159 | 151 | -1.1 | 0 | 5 | -5 | 8.2 |
| Roussillon Region, Que. | 105,168 | 115 | 109 | 0.9 | 3 | 8 | -5 | 7.0 |

See notes at the end of the table.

## Table 3 — continued
## Municipal police services serving a population of 100,000 or more, Canada, 2016

| Municipal police services[1] | 2015 population[2] | Police officers[3] 2016 number of police officers | 2016 police officers per 100,000 population[4] | Percentage change from previous year[5] | Hires[6] | Departures[6] | Net gain or loss: hirings and departures[6] | Police officers eligible to retire[6] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | number | | rate | percent | | number | | percent |
| Red Deer, Alta. (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) | 103,232 | 164 | 159 | 8.3 | 25 | 7 | 18 | 7.3 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 102,973 | 243 | 236 | -1.0 | 11 | 13 | -2 | 21.4 |
| Lethbridge Region, Alta. | 100,995 | 161 | 159 | -5.9 | 1 | 4 | -3 | 10.6 |

1. Refers to the municipal stand-alone police services and municipalities policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that have a population of 100,000 or more (based on 2015 populations).
2. Populations are based on preliminary postcensal estimates for 2015 and are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations according to policing boundaries for 2016 were not available in time for this publication.
3. Represents the actual number of permanent, fully-sworn police officers of all ranks (or their full-time equivalents) as of May 15, 2016. This number also includes officers who are deployed to contract positions and who are not available for general policing duties in their community. Police officers on long-term leave who are not being paid by the police service's annual budget are excluded.
4. Based on the number of police officers on May 15, 2016 and populations for 2015. Populations are adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Populations for 2016 are not yet available.
5. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates.
6. Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2015 calendar or 2015/2016 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2016.
7. Includes Vancouver International Airport.

**Note:** A new version of the Police Administration Survey was implemented in 1986. Data on police strength pertain to the snapshot date (May 15, 2016 for the most recent data). Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 254-0004).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Table 4
## Hirings and departures of police officers, by province and territory, Canada, 2015/2016

| | Hirings[1] | | | Departures[2] | | | Net gain or loss: hirings and departures | Police officers eligible to retire[7] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province and territory | Total[3] | Experienced police officers[4] | Recruit graduates[5] | Total | Retirements | Other[6] | | |
| | number | percent | | number | percent | | number | percent |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 48 | 2 | 98 | 37 | 76 | 24 | 11 | 20 |
| Prince Edward Island | 8 | 0 | 100 | 8 | 38 | 63 | 0 | 18 |
| Nova Scotia | 62 | 32 | 68 | 78 | 76 | 24 | -16 | 15 |
| New Brunswick | 57 | 9 | 91 | 65 | 48 | 52 | -8 | 14 |
| Quebec | 556 | 35 | 65 | 645 | 82 | 18 | -89 | 13 |
| Ontario[8] | 725 | 12 | 88 | 886 | 71 | 29 | -161 | 7 |
| Manitoba | 72 | 6 | 94 | 113 | 29 | 71 | -41 | 19 |
| Saskatchewan[9] | 138 | 8 | 92 | 102 | 56 | 44 | 36 | 8 |
| Alberta | 468 | 4 | 96 | 280 | 59 | 41 | 188 | 7 |
| British Columbia | 486 | 6 | 94 | 341 | 65 | 35 | 145 | 11 |
| Yukon | 2 | 0 | 100 | 6 | 50 | 50 | -4 | 14 |
| Northwest Territories | 8 | 13 | 88 | 6 | 50 | 50 | 2 | 10 |
| Nunavut | 0 | ... | ... | 3 | 100 | 0 | -3 | 11 |
| **Provincial and territorial total[10]** | **2,630** | **14** | **86** | **2,570** | **69** | **31** | **60** | **10** |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy | 0 | ... | ... | 82 | 70 | 30 | -82 | 43 |
| **Canada** | **2,630** | **14** | **86** | **2,652** | **69** | **31** | **-22** | **10** |

... not applicable

1. Information on hirings was unavailable for less than 0.1% of officers.
2. Information on departures was unavailable for 1.7% of officers.
3. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
4. Includes senior officers, non-commissioned officers and constables who achieved the status of fully-sworn officer prior to the calendar or fiscal year for which data are shown.
5. Includes paid police officers who achieved the status of fully-sworn police officer during the calendar or fiscal year prior to the year for which data are shown.
6. Includes police officers who departed for reasons other than retirement, such as being hired by another police service, career change, death.
7. Information on eligibility to retire was unavailable for 0.3% of officers.
8. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.
9. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
10. Excludes personnel from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

**Note:** Represents hirings, departures and eligibility to retire during the 2015 calendar or 2015/2016 fiscal year. The percent of officers eligible to retire is calculated using these data, along with the number of fully sworn officers employed on May 15, 2016.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Table 5
## Total expenditures on policing, current dollars, by province and territory, 2015/2016

| | | Municipal police services[2] | | Provincial police services[3] | | Royal Canadian Mounted Police | | | | | Total policing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province and territory | 2015 population[1] | Total expenditures | Percentage change from previous year[4] | Total expenditures | Percentage change from previous year[4] | Contract policing expenditures[5] | Federal and international policing expenditures[6] | Operational support and services expenditures[7] | Total expenditures | Percentage change from previous year[4] | Total expenditures | Percentage change from previous year[4] |
| | number | thousands of dollars | percent | thousands of dollars | percent | thousands of dollars | | | | percent | thousands of dollars | percent |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 528,676 | ... | ... | 57,702 | 3.0 | 77,689 | 10,630 | 8,223 | 96,542 | -1.6 | 154,244 | 0.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 146,736 | 13,205 | 5.1 | ... | ... | 16,117 | 2,702 | 2,099 | 20,918 | -1.7 | 34,123 | 0.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 943,373 | 134,078 | 1.1 | ... | ... | 130,268 | 17,231 | 13,590 | 161,089 | 1.0 | 295,167 | 1.1 |
| New Brunswick | 754,309 | 67,300 | -0.2 | ... | ... | 111,302 | 16,952 | 23,013 | 151,267 | -6.8 | 218,567 | -4.8 |
| Quebec | 8,259,452 | 1,599,561 | -0.4 | 940,474 | -3.5 | ... | 118,878 | 39,809 | 158,687 | -4.1 | 2,698,722 | -1.7 |
| Ontario[8] | 13,797,038 | 3,809,701 | 2.7 | 1,187,245 | 5.9 | 26 | 260,896 | 50,357 | 311,279 | 0.5 | 5,308,226 | 3.2 |
| Manitoba | 1,295,981 | 287,359 | 0.4 | ... | ... | 166,459 | 14,162 | 28,219 | 208,840 | -4.3 | 496,199 | -1.6 |
| Saskatchewan[9] | 1,132,263 | 190,228 | 6.0 | ... | ... | 202,041 | 15,084 | 19,998 | 237,123 | 4.9 | 427,351 | 5.4 |
| Alberta | 4,179,660 | 907,697 | 3.9 | ... | ... | 442,995 | 36,915 | 32,474 | 512,384 | 1.8 | 1,420,080 | 3.1 |
| British Columbia | 4,692,953 | 516,866 | 1.9 | ... | ... | 873,743 | 95,311 | 76,600 | 1,045,655 | 0.2 | 1,562,521 | 0.8 |
| Yukon | 37,393 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,666 | 1,885 | 3,593 | 36,145 | 1.4 | 36,145 | 1.4 |
| Northwest Territories | 44,244 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,690 | 2,317 | 3,470 | 58,477 | 2.1 | 58,477 | 2.1 |
| Nunavut | 36,532 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,335 | 1,928 | 4,281 | 53,543 | -2.5 | 53,543 | -2.5 |
| **Provincial and territorial total[10]** | **35,848,610** | **7,525,995** | **2.0** | **2,185,422** | **1.6** | **2,151,332** | **594,891** | **305,725** | **3,051,948** | **-0.1** | **12,763,366** | **1.4** |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 362,126 | 231,742 | 835,374 | 1,429,242 | -1.7 | 1,429,242 | -1.7 |
| **Canada** | **35,848,610** | **7,525,995** | **2.0** | **2,185,422** | **1.6** | **2,513,458** | **826,633** | **1,141,100** | **4,481,191** | **-0.6** | **14,192,608** | **1.1** |

... not applicable

1. Populations are based on July 1st estimates for 2016, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.
2. Includes municipal stand-alone police services (i.e. municipalities with a dedicated police service, not contracted out to a provincial police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police). This includes First Nations communities that are not policed by a provincial police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3. Includes provincial police services providing policing services to municipalities, rural areas, and highways. Specifically, includes the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary in Newfoundland and Labrador, Sûreté du Québec in Quebec, and the Ontario Provincial Police in Ontario.
4. Year-over-year percent change calculations are based on unrounded constant dollar amounts. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Data from the CPI used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.
5. Includes provincial/territorial, municipal, and aboriginal contract policing.
6. Includes federal policing programs (general investigations, project based investigations, criminal intelligence, protective services, public engagement, and operations support) and international policing operations (peacekeeping missions, capacity building missions, and liaison missions).
7. Includes technical services and operational support; scientific, technical, and investigative support; Canadian firearms program; advance police training; transfer payments, internal services, and Canadian police culture and heritage.
8. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters.
9. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Training Academy.
10. Excludes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy.

**Note:** While most Police Administration Survey data on police strength pertain to the snapshot date (May 15, 2016 for the most recent data), data on expenditures refer to either the calendar or fiscal year (2015 for the most recent data).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.

## Table 6
## Current and constant (2002) dollar expenditures on policing, Canada, 1986/1987 to 2015/2016

| | Current dollars[1] | | | | Constant (2002) dollars[2] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Total expenditures[3] | Percentage change from previous year | Per capita cost[4] | Percentage change from previous year | Total expenditures[3] | Percentage change from previous year | Per capita cost[4] | Percentage change from previous year |
| | thousands of dollars | percent | dollars | percent | thousands of dollars | percent | dollars | percent |
| 1986/1987 | 3,771,205 | ... | 144 | ... | 5,748,789 | ... | 220 | ... |
| 1987/1988 | 4,027,809 | 6.8 | 152 | 5.4 | 5,880,013 | 2.3 | 222 | 0.9 |
| 1988/1989 | 4,389,414 | 9.0 | 164 | 7.6 | 6,164,908 | 4.8 | 230 | 3.5 |
| 1989/1990 | 4,684,760 | 6.7 | 172 | 4.8 | 6,263,049 | 1.6 | 230 | -0.2 |
| 1990/1991 | 5,247,646 | 12.0 | 189 | 10.3 | 6,693,426 | 6.9 | 242 | 5.3 |
| 1991/1992 | 5,426,887 | 3.4 | 194 | 2.2 | 6,554,211 | -2.1 | 234 | -3.2 |
| 1992/1993 | 5,716,833 | 5.3 | 202 | 4.1 | 6,805,754 | 3.8 | 240 | 2.6 |
| 1993/1994 | 5,790,165 | 1.3 | 202 | 0.2 | 6,764,212 | -0.6 | 236 | -1.7 |
| 1994/1995 | 5,783,656 | -0.1 | 199 | -1.2 | 6,748,723 | -0.2 | 233 | -1.3 |
| 1995/1996 | 5,808,607 | 0.4 | 198 | -0.6 | 6,630,830 | -1.7 | 226 | -2.8 |
| 1996/1997 | 5,856,055 | 0.8 | 198 | -0.2 | 6,587,238 | -0.7 | 222 | -1.7 |
| 1997/1998 | 5,989,022 | 2.3 | 200 | 1.3 | 6,625,024 | 0.6 | 222 | -0.4 |
| 1998/1999 | 6,209,756 | 3.7 | 206 | 2.8 | 6,801,486 | 2.7 | 226 | 1.8 |
| 1999/2000 | 6,395,380 | 3.0 | 210 | 2.2 | 6,884,155 | 1.2 | 226 | 0.4 |
| 2000/2001 | 6,798,531 | 6.3 | 222 | 5.3 | 7,126,343 | 3.5 | 232 | 2.6 |
| 2001/2002 | 7,269,977 | 6.9 | 234 | 5.8 | 7,433,514 | 4.3 | 240 | 3.2 |
| 2002/2003 | 7,827,195 | 7.7 | 250 | 6.5 | 7,827,195 | 5.3 | 250 | 4.2 |
| 2003/2004 | 8,324,176 | 6.3 | 263 | 5.4 | 8,097,448 | 3.5 | 256 | 2.5 |
| 2004/2005 | 8,758,213 | 5.2 | 274 | 4.2 | 8,365,055 | 3.3 | 262 | 2.3 |
| 2005/2006 | 9,281,879 | 6.0 | 288 | 5.0 | 8,674,653 | 3.7 | 269 | 2.7 |
| 2006/2007 | 9,877,071 | 6.4 | 303 | 5.3 | 9,053,227 | 4.4 | 278 | 3.3 |
| 2007/2008 | 10,544,771 | 6.8 | 321 | 5.7 | 9,457,194 | 4.5 | 288 | 3.5 |
| 2008/2009 | 11,449,955 | 8.6 | 344 | 7.4 | 10,035,017 | 6.1 | 302 | 5.0 |
| 2009/2010 | 12,314,197 | 7.5 | 366 | 6.3 | 10,764,158 | 7.3 | 320 | 6.0 |
| 2010/2011 | 12,651,596 | 2.7 | 372 | 1.6 | 10,859,739 | 0.9 | 319 | -0.2 |
| 2011/2012 | 12,952,388 | 2.4 | 377 | 1.4 | 10,802,659 | -0.5 | 315 | -1.5 |
| 2012/2013 | 13,549,594 | 4.6 | 390 | 3.4 | 11,133,602 | 3.1 | 320 | 1.9 |
| 2013/2014 | 13,596,645 | 0.3 | 387 | -0.8 | 11,072,187 | -0.6 | 315 | -1.7 |
| 2014/2015[r] | 13,881,916 | 2.1 | 391 | 1.0 | 11,087,793 | 0.1 | 312 | -1.0 |
| 2015/2016 | 14,192,608 | 2.2 | 396 | 1.4 | 11,210,591 | 1.1 | 313 | 0.2 |

... not applicable

[r] revised

1. Dollars which express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs.
2. Dollars of a particular base year, which are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Note that historical constant dollar data are revised each year as the base year for calculation changes periodically. Data from the CPI used to calculate constant dollars are the most recent data available at the time this article was produced.
3. Total operating expenditures include salaries, wages, benefits, and other operating expenses that are paid from the police service budget, as well as benefits paid from other government sources. Revenues, recoveries, and those costs that fall under a police service's capital expenditures are excluded.
4. Per capita costs are calculated using population statistics based on preliminary postcensal estimates, Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Note:** While most Police Administration Survey data on police strength pertain to the snapshot date (May 15, 2016 for the most recent data), data on expenditures refer to either the calendar or fiscal year (2015 for the most recent data).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Consumer Price Index and Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.